

Hospitals

Def
ROSEVILLE REFERENCE
I. F. NEWARK LIBRARY

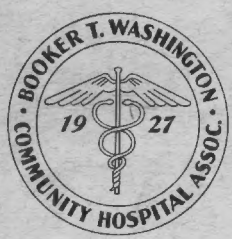
Newark

JUL 42

THE COMMUNITY HOSPITAL

A BRIEF HISTORY

Misc



Participating Member Newark Welfare Federation

Operated by the
BOOKER T. WASHINGTON COMMUNITY HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION
Incorporated
132-134 WEST KINNEY STREET
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

OCT 39 1

N. J. 1000 1075
NEWARK LIBRARY

HISTORICAL SKETCH
OF THE
COMMUNITY HOSPITAL

Member Hospital Bureau Standards and Supplies
New York City



NEWARK, N. J.

JUNE, 1939

Published by the Board of Trustees

134 West Kinney Street.



Present Hospital

Administration
Building

Nurses Home and Clinic
(Rented)





BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

DEDICATION

To all of those who have in various and sundry ways assisted in bringing this work into being and have given it vital support; and to those who have not yet but will come to its assistance, we dedicate this little pamphlet and with it extend our sincere appreciation.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

EXPLANATORY NOTE

In response to continued inquiry and requests for information, the Board of Trustees unanimously decided to print a brief story of the Community Hospital and its progress to date.

Acting upon that authority, we are pleased to offer the following sketch.

In our opinion, this institution represents an outstanding example of an animated idea, of faith in that idea, of self-sacrifice, of vision, of dogged determination, of bulldog tenacity and an exemplification of the courage of one's convictions.

Anyone who reads this sketch will see in it evidence of all these qualities and in the hospital itself, the gradual unfolding of a life's dream.

COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD

George M. Fennell

Logan W. McWilson

John A. Kenney, Jr.

FOREWORD

"Where there is no vision the people perish" said the old prophet many years ago. Equally true is the fact that where there is a vision a people, a work, live forever.

The Community Hospital is evidence of what the vision of one man can accomplish. Out of a very humble beginning is growing an institution that is indeed a tribute to the race that promotes it and a credit to the people of this community; an institution that speaks volumes for the splendid work of Dr. John A. Kenney, his assistants and co-workers, and Board of Directors.

The Community Hospital is filling a very definite need in this great city of Newark. It gives opportunity for young women of the colored race to train as nurses. It gives opportunity for doctors of this race to have a place of their own in which to care for their patients. It gives opportunity for the people themselves to have the advantages which such a modern hospital provides.

Reading the story of the trials and discouragements of the first years of this work, one is thrilled with the courage and the perseverance and the sacrifice of its founders.

It is with a great deal of pleasure, indeed with a feeling of pride as a citizen of this community, that I write this little foreword of congratulations and express my sincere hope for a continuance of this enterprise of service.

May the great hope that first envisioned this project, the indomitable will that brought success and the Christian spirit that attends the work, be felt down through the years to generations yet unborn.

LESTER H. CLEE

Newark, New Jersey
May 17, 1939

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Dedication	1
Explanatory Note	2
Foreword	3
Why the Community Hospital?	5
Board of Trustees	6
Affiliated Auxiliaries	6
Consulting Staff	7
Professional Staff	7
Contributing Churches	8
Chapter I, Historical Sketch	9
Chapter II, The Loan Repaid	12
Chapter III, The Second Attempt to Organize a Community Hospital Group	12
Chapter IV, The Third Attempt to Organize a Community Hospital Group	13
Chapter V, The Climax: Hospital Donated	13
Chapter VI, New Group Accepts Hospital	15
Chapter VII, A Mammoth Disappointment	15
Chapter VIII, Darkness Fades and Light Appears	16
Chapter IX, Acknowledgements to Our Supporters	17
Chapter X, Our Trustees	17
Chapter XI, The White Press Takes Notice	18
Chapter XII, Our First Legacy	21
Chapter XIII, Mother Shackelford	22
Chapter XIV, Our Big Need, a Larger Hospital	22
Chapter XV, Memberships	22
Summary of Statistics	23
Table of Progress	24

WHY THE COMMUNITY HOSPITAL?

This question is asked by thousands. Some with Pilate's sneer; others with honesty and sincerity, because they want to know. There are thousands of New Jersey's citizens who do not know that the hospitals of our state are not open alike to Negro doctors and their patients as they are to the whites. These people are honest and many are interested to know the truth. There are many others who do know but are indifferent. Then there is that other large group who, although they know the situation and many of them personally are unfavorably affected by it, yet pretend to see no need of this institution.

The answer we are about to give is for all classes. This hospital is our protest to that un-American, un-Christian, inhuman practice which denies to a large part of the population all the rights and benefits afforded, largely because of a thing so superficial as the color of the skin. Hence, the 150 Negro doctors of this state, with a possible half dozen exceptions, are completely shut out from the benefits of the state's hospitals. They cannot enter these hospitals to practice on their patients what they have learned in the medical schools. The great majority of Negro patients in this state patronize Negro doctors in their offices and call them to their homes but when they go to the hospitals they are forced to tell their own doctors goodbye and come under the care of white doctors.

It is conceded that hospitals are absolutely necessary for the advancement of medical science and the proper care of the sick. Robbed of such privileges and benefits, the Negro doctor cannot be expected to keep pace with modern medicine.

There is no hospital in New Jersey that trains a Negro intern. There is none that trains Negro girls as nurses (except recently a small number at Medical Center in Jersey City). There is none into which a Negro graduate nurse may enter and practice her profession which she has learned elsewhere. While most of the hospitals will give ward service to a limited number of Negro patients, only few of them will furnish private room service for the handful who are able to pay for it, and then without their own Negro physician.

With our physicians needing a hospital in which to treat their patients and to develop their professional technique; with our patients needing a hospital where their doctors may serve them; with scores of Negro girls clamoring for nurse training and other scores who have graduated in nurse training elsewhere, but with no hospital in the state in which they can practice, it seems to us that the question is fully answered, — Why the Community Hospital?"

We don't wish anyone to get the idea that we condone these discriminations, which will some day be corrected, but what are we to do while this slow evolutionary process is developing?

We who are engaged in the work of this hospital believe that we are doing the best thing for ourselves and our community in making this provision for our own, just like many of the others have done. We believe that we are presenting to the thinking people of this section a good example of civic interest and good citizenship in thus helping to solve our own problems. Many of the white race have shown their approval by helping us and in proportion, as we justify their approval, will they show it in greater measure.

JOHN A. KENNEY, Medical Director

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

PRESIDENT: Rev. J. C. Nelson
VICE PRES.: George M. Fennell
SECRETARY: Everett E. Terry
ASS'T. SEC.: John A. Kenney, Jr.
TREASURER: Rev. A. L. Davis
MEDICAL DIRECTOR: John A. Kenney, M.D.

* * * *

Honorary Member: Rev. T. T. Tucker

* * * *

Mrs. Chellis A. Austin
Mrs. Maxwell Barus
J. H. Beckett
G. Gilbert Brown
Mrs. B. N. Cobb
George D. Corrin
Rev. A. L. Davis
George M. Fennell
Rev. H. M. Hutchings
Mrs. Frieda A. Kenney
Dr. John A. Kenney
John A. Kenney, Jr.
Frank I. Liveright
Owen A. Malady
Atty. Logan W. McWilson
Rev. J. C. Nelson
B. M. Nesbitt
Rev. N. R. Olphin
Atty. Oliver Randolph
Mrs. Corrieazer Sammons
Everett E. Terry
Rev. Dr. W. L. Tucker

* * * *

Auditor: Ivor H. Jones

AFFILIATED AUXILIARIES

COMMUNITY HOSPITAL WORKERS GUILD: President Mrs. Violet Blake
CRANFORD COMMUNITY HOSPITAL UNIT:—President Mrs. J. A. Cox
ELIZABETH COMMUNITY HOSPITAL UNIT:—President Mrs. Mary Bluford
GEORGIANNA ROBINSON ORDER OF EASTERN STAR,

COMMUNITY HOSPITAL UNIT: President Mrs. Georgianna Robinson
HEALTH UNIT No. 1:—President Mrs. S. B. McGriff
ROSELLE COMMUNITY HOSPITAL UNIT: President—Mrs. W. O. Jones
WOMEN'S AUXILIARY: President—Mrs. John A. Kenney

CONSULTING STAFF

Dr. Peyton Anderson (Tuberculosis)
 Dr. Henry C. Barkhorn (Nose and Throat)
 Dr. W. Harry Barnes (Oto-laryngology, Bronchoscopy)
 Dr. C. C. Beling (Neurology)
 Dr. G. A. Braun (Obstetrics)
 Dr. E. Edgar Burke (Surgery)
 Dr. Paul Collins (Ophthalmology)
 Dr. Harry N. Comando (Surgery)
 Dr. Max Danzis (Surgery and Gastric Surgery)
 Dr. Henry A. Davidson (Psychiatry)
 Dr. James B. Davidson (Dentistry and Oral Surgery)
 Dr. R. H. Dieffenbach (Surgery and Thoracic Surgery)
 Dr. Wells P. Eagleton (Eye and Ear)
 Dr. Joseph Echikson (Internal Medicine)
 Dr. George Gamsu (Roentgenology)
 Dr. Francis Haussling (Bone Surgery)
 Dr. E. Zeh Hawkes (Surgery and Gynecology)
 Dr. Edgar A. Ill (Surgery—radium)
 Dr. W. L. James (Urology)
 Dr. D. E. Kavanaugh (Orthopedics)
 Dr. Harrison S. Martland (Pathology)
 Dr. E. Leroy Minard (Pediatrics)
 Dr. P. M. Murray (Surgery and Gynecology)
 Dr. C. R. O'Crowley (Urology)
 Dr. Henry B. Orton (Bronchoscopy)
 Dr. C. H. Powell (Roentgenology)
 Dr. Charles M. Robbins (Surgery)
 Dr. Edward Sprague (Surgery)
 Dr. H. J. F. Wallhauser (Dermatology)
 Dr. Louis T. Wright (Head Surgery)
 Dr. Nathan Zvaifler (Ear, Nose and Throat)

PROFESSIONAL STAFF

L. GREELEY BROWN, M.D., President

Dr. Raymond Anderson	Dr. H. Rowland Furlonge
Dr. E. F. Bacote	Dr. Euclid P. Ghee
Dr. George E. Bell	Dr. Lester W. Graddick
Dr. W. H. Branch	Dr. Frank S. Hargrave
Dr. Howard F. Brock	Dr. Charles M. Harris
Dr. Wm. H. Brown	Dr. C. T. Hill
Dr. R. W. H. Buckner	Dr. J. O. Hill
Dr. Hayes Burnett	Dr. C. O. Hilton
Dr. A. E. Bythewood	Dr. Louis S. Hilton
Dr. A. E. Cameron	Dr. Dwight O. W. Holmes
Dr. M. E. Carpenter	Dr. Maurice O. Howard
Dr. J. C. Carr	Dr. Hutchins Inge
Dr. L. P. Chappelle	Dr. Theodore R. Inge
Dr. Russell M. Coleman	Dr. B. C. Isaacs
Dr. A. M. Curtis, Jr.	Dr. R. J. Jenkins
Dr. Walter T. Darden	Dr. J. Francis Johnson
Dr. James T. Davis	Dr. C. M. Jones

PROFESSIONAL STAFF (Continued)

Dr. Clement DeFreitas	Dr. John A. Kenney
Dr. Theodore Dulaney	Dr. Louis S. King
Dr. Lena Edwards	Dr. James E. Lee (D.D.S.)
Dr. Walter E. Longshore	Dr. Jesse E. Proctor
Dr. A. E. O. Lynch	Dr. E. G. Roberts
Dr. L. K. Madison	Dr. E. A. Robinson
Dr. J. Bruce Massey	Dr. Harold R. Scott
Dr. Lucille F. Miller	Dr. R. V. Sims
Dr. J. Preston Moore	Dr. J. E. Stewart
Dr. D. Morris	Dr. F. F. Thompson
Dr. J. W. Parker	Dr. R. H. Thompson
Dr. James Parks (D.D.S.)	Dr. Arthur C. Thornhill
Dr. A. A. Phillips	Dr. W. S. Wiley (D.D.S.)
Dr. Charles C. Polk	Dr. J. J. Williams

CONTRIBUTING CHURCHES

Bethany Baptist, Newark
Bound Brook Congregational, Bound Brook
Chatham Congregational, Chatham
Clinton Memorial A. M. E. Zion, Newark
Community Congregational, Little Falls
Congregational Church of Orange, Orange
Congregational Women of the Washington Area, Washington, D. C.
Fewsmith, Belleville
First Christian, Irvington
First Congregational, East Orange
First Congregational, Maplewood
First Congregational, Paterson
First Friendship Baptist, Newark
Friends Meeting, Upper Montclair
Glen Ridge Congregational, Glen Ridge
Jube Memorial Congregational, Newark
Lincoln Temple Congregational, Washington, D. C.
Locktown Christian, Flemington
Metropolitan Baptist, Newark
Mt. Calvary Baptist, Newark
Mt. Pleasant Congregational, Washington, D. C.
Mt. Teamon A. M., E. Elizabeth
Mt. Zion Baptist, Newark
Old First Church, Newark
Peoples Congregational, Washington, D. C.
Pilgrim Congregational, Vineland
Plymouth Congregational, Washington, D. C.
Second Baptist, Atlantic City
Second Presbyterian, Newark
St. Phillip's Episcopal, Newark
Union Baptist, Newark
Union Congregational, Upper Montclair
Unity Church, Montclair
Watchung Avenue Congregational, Montclair
Westfield Congregational, Westfield
Westminster Presbyterian, Bloomfield

CHAPTER I. HISTORICAL SKETCH.

It is difficult to present an outline, though brief, of the Community Hospital without reference to its founder, Dr. John A. Kenney. He was born of ex-slave parents in the County of Albemarle, Virginia, at a little hamlet called Redmonds, six miles from the town of Charlottesville. He attended the country school, earned his first fourteen cents at the age of twelve years by tanning and selling the hide of a groundhog, which his father had killed.

At the age of nineteen he entered the lowest class in the day school at Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia, from which he graduated as valedictorian in 1897 and studied medicine at Shaw University, receiving his M.D. degree in 1901. The summer of that year he met and passed the Virginia State Board of Medical Examiners and in the Fall began his internship at Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D. C. At the end of this course, he was called to Tuskegee Institute, great school for Negroes in Alabama, as Resident Physician of the school and during the twenty-two years of work there, was personal physician to Dr. Booker T. Washington for fourteen years, Dr. R. R. Moton for eight years, headed the nurses' training school, broke the ground in 1911 for the present John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, was Medical Director and Chief Surgeon of same, in which capacity he signed diplomas and certificates for about two hundred nurses and twenty internes.

In 1912 he founded the nationally known Tuskegee Clinic and in 1918 joined in the founding of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society in connection with the Clinic, and in 1920 and 1921 conducted four week's summer courses in post-graduate medicine and surgery.

Pertinent to the work in which he is now engaged is the fact that during his ten years in educational preparation, the only financial assistance he had was the loan of \$125 by a Mr. Burton Mansfield, a lawyer of New Haven, Conn., for whom he served as a waiter at Warm Springs, a Virginia summer resort, where he worked during his school vacations. This \$125 he put into a savings bank account, used the interest, and this was his capital with which he paid his fare to Alabama and began the practice of medicine in the employ of Tuskegee Institute in 1902. Out of his first three months salary at \$50 per month, he repaid Mr. Mansfield, with thanks.

After twenty-two eventful years at Tuskegee, he settled in Newark with his family, consisting of a wife, three sons and a daughter, September 1, 1924 at his present address. For three years he engaged in private practice and took care of his surgical patients at the Wright Sanatorium, Newark Post Graduate Hospital, and the Community Hospital in Montclair. As evidence began to accumulate that color was making him and his patients persona non grata in the last two named institutions, he turned his attention seriously to the development of a hospital for the Negro group in Newark. This originally had been an important part of his program in coming to Newark. While yet in Alabama, he had joined a coalition with four other physicians and had sent \$200 to New Jersey as his share in the first \$1000 of a fund for the purpose. This proposal having died with the passing of one of its proponents, other methods had to be sought.

Thus on a bright, sunny, beautiful New Year's morning in 1926, he stood in the dining room of his home, gazing out on the lawn adjoining the house tract. He pulled out his diary and wrote: "I'll build a hospital on that plot some day". Again on the New Year of 1927 he wrote in the diary: "I'll build a hospital in Newark because I can't help it". Putting thought and resolve into action, he personally visited four physicians and arranged for a conference at his office. The matter was discussed with apparent favor for two hours and adjournment was taken for a future date for continuing the discussion. He had already sent the following letter to all known Negro physicians of North Jersey:

November 29th, 1926

To the Physicians of North Jersey Medical Society:

1. Allowing due credit for all pre-existing efforts, should we not have a 50 bed hospital to supply the needs of North Jersey?
2. Do not physicians of the North Jersey Medical Society occupy a sufficiently strong financial and business position to supply this demand?
3. Don't you think this could be done for about \$100,000?
4. Are you willing to participate financially in such a venture?
5. If this seems too stunning, would you give moral support and patronage to a smaller venture?

(signed) JOHN A. KENNEY

The time for a second meeting of the group of five having passed with no further response, he again addressed them. There was no answer. Then he made his third and final call. This brought forth negative replies. In the meantime, he had privately put an architect to work on plans for the hospital. From his letter to over fifty physicians, he received only one reply and in that one the writer offered to do what he could. It so happened that that writer soon left Newark.

He then sent out a letter to the local ministry, advising them that he planned to build a hospital for our people and asking only their prayers and moral support, and assuring them that he wanted the hospital to be an asset and not a liability to the community.

During this period of time the architect's plans were accepted on the third revision. The next move was to go before the North Jersey Medical Society and to personally place the proposition, with the information of what had been done, including drawing the plans by an architect and a request of the loan of \$1000 from each member of the society present, on his personal note, with interest at 6% and payment in from one to two years. There was no response or even discussion.

He then went, with a letter of reference from a business man, and called on a prominent white physician, who was also a director of a bank. This

physician listened attentively — asked a number of questions and then poured cold water on the proposition. This made Dr. Kenney more determined than ever to carry over his proposition. So with the architect's plans and specifications under his arm, he went from bank to bank and from one financial institution to another, in Newark and then in Montclair, and then accompanied by a citizen of Montclair, back to Newark to a big insurance company where he received practically the same answer, which had now become a monotone, — "We don't loan money on hospitals — and churches."

Then this would-be hospital builder went into serious conference with himself and reached the conclusion that the establishment of another hospital in Newark, even though small, would bring some business to the hospital supply houses. He sent letters to all three such institutions in the City of Newark. There was immediate response. The first one thought the idea good but when, upon his inquiries, learned that the support of the local profession was not behind it, said the outlook was gloomy. The second was more encouraging and offered to finance it through his Building and Loan Association but the interest rates and bonus were considered too high. The third and last came in with a more business-like attitude and sought evidence of present business capacity, assets and income, and then said, "I think the proposition is good but I haven't money. Mine is tied up in my business and in real estate. But I have a friend who has money. I'll bring him up." His friend was vice-president of a bank and a stockholder. He was also much impressed and arranged for a meeting with the president of the Bank, the late Mr. John J. Stamler. On entering, Mr. Stamler said, "Good morning. I understand you want to build a hospital for the colored people of Newark. I think it is a good thing and that you are the man to do it. I'll see you out. Good day."

He then went to the West End Building and Loan Association and had a conference with Mr. Henry Fischer, the president, with the result that two mortgages were executed, totaling \$38,000. As things now seemed brighter, he called up his attorney and said, "I am ready to sign up with the contractor that work may begin." The attorney advised that he had better see a little more direct evidence of the money before signing. Dr. Kenney was determined so the attorney said, "Very well. If you sign against my advice, you'll not hold me responsible for whatever happens." So the contract was signed and the steam shovel was placed for excavation next morning.

The contract called for payments as work progressed, — \$7000 when the excavation was completed, and the brick and steel work, including the first floor, and \$7000 when the third floor was reached. The contractor did not call for pay till the second payment was due. This was eleven o'clock Saturday and Dr. Kenney went to the Building and Loan Association to get \$14,000 before closing hour at twelve, to learn that it was up to the owner to invest the first money and the Building and Loan would only finish the job. Consternation! He returned to the job and told the contractor it was too late. He'd have to wait till Monday.

On Monday morning before the bank opened, Dr. Kenney was standing at the entrance. When the doors opened he went in to Mr. Stamler and said "I'm in trouble." Mr. Stamler said, "What is it?" He replied, "I now owe the contractor \$3,400.00 and the Building and Loan Company says I must put in the first money and they the last." Mr. Stamler said, "Yes that is always the way. How much do you want?" Dr. Kenney told him \$15,000. Mr. Stamler handed him a blank note and said, "Get your wife's signature with your own and bring it back." Dr. Kenney says "My wife was at home in Montclair, six miles away but I never made the trip there and back more quickly." He handed Mr. Stamler the note and he said "Aright." Dr. Kenney asked him when the money would be available and was told, "Right now". He said "Thank you". Thus was crossed the first real Rubicon.

The work having started in February, it went forward to completion and the doors of the hospital were thrown open and the first patient admitted just before midnight of September 1, 1927, exactly three years after Dr. Kenney settled in Newark. The hospital was named the Kenney Memorial Hospital and a bronze tablet placed on the wall in the memory of his father and mother. It functioned as a private hospital till January 1st, 1935.

CHAPTER II.

THE LOAN REPAID

This narrative would be incomplete without relating that when the hospital was completed and opened for business, Dr. Kenney voluntarily went to see Mr. Stamler with reference to repayment of the \$15,000 loan. The terms then agreed upon, were 6% interest and \$1,000 a quarter on the principal. Dr. Kenney speaks of this as his 'Honor loan' because Mr. Stamler exacted no security but put him 'on his honor'. So he made the liquidation of this debt his chief obligation and so ardently did he set himself to the task that he paid it off, principal and interest, eighteen months before the due date of final payment.

In the development of the private hospital, there is one fact that stands out. Dr. Kenney never asked anyone to give him a penny. As he went from one institution to another seeking financial backing, never did he ask for a contribution. He made it clear that he wanted only a business man's chance to do a helpful and much needed business. He did not ask charity. The only financial assistance that he had was a voluntary gift of \$500 by his father-in-law.

CHAPTER III.

THE SECOND ATTEMPT TO ORGANIZE A COMMUNITY HOSPITAL GROUP

As the foregoing indicates, it was not Dr. Kenney's original plan to establish a private hospital. However, when all effort to form a community hospital group failed, it became evident that it had to be either a private hospital or none. Thus in 1931 under the stimulus of interest shown by Mr. Frank I. Liveright, the vice-president and general manager of L. Bamberger & Co., an effort was made to convert the Kenney Memorial Hospital into a community

hospital. An organization was effected and a few \$1.00 memberships were collected but obstacles presented themselves and the movement was suspended.

CHAPTER IV.

THE THIRD ATTEMPT TO ORGANIZE A COMMUNITY HOSPITAL GROUP

Again, in 1934, a determined effort was inaugurated by Dr. Kenney, with the association of a group of leading colored citizens representing both the medical profession and the laity. This movement for a while offered all the earmarks of a successful venture and so progressed under the name of a voluntary organization called the Northern New Jersey Community Hospital Association. There was a whirlwind campaign in the summer of 1934, climaxing in a mammoth mass meeting at the Bethany Baptist Church, when three hundred citizens assembled to hear the report of the Steering Committee on the night of August 6, 1934. At this time there were 800 signatures favorable to the movement. The Steering Committee reported having looked into the proposition from all angles and found it sound. They recommended that the Association take over the hospital and its properties for the sum of \$77,600, on terms agreed upon, which called for no payment during the first year. Thus, the largest group of Negro citizens we have seen assembled in Newark for such a purpose voted overwhelmingly for the proposition, there being only one man that stood up to be counted in the negative. However the transfer was not consummated. Objections, bickerings and private jealousies immediately arose, which became more and more obtrusive. Two separate dates were set for taking over the hospital: September 1 and again October 1. For this latter date, Dr. Kenney was authorized to provide the necessary personnel. However, this date passed without any formal action, except a vigorous protest by Dr. Kenney because of the lack of action on the part of the committee. A month and a half later, ignoring their original action and repudiating the action of the public in having voted to accept their recommendation, the committee made a new offer of \$40,000 for the property. This brought into being a second organization named the Booker T. Washington Community Hospital Association, who countered with an offer of \$70,000. Thus the dissension increased and instead of getting near to his goal, Dr. Kenney found that he was getting farther away from it.

CHAPTER V.

THE CLIMAX: HOSPITAL DONATED

Dr. Kenney's constant thought at this time was to devise some plan whereby these apparently insurmountable difficulties might be overcome.

It was while in this attitude, on December 22, 1934, that out of the unknown the inspiration came to donate the hospital to the community. Having communicated with Mrs. Kenney and the oldest son, Jack, and obtained their cooperation, he proceeded to carry into effect the inspired message.

The following news release of December 25, 1934, tells the story:

DR. KENNEY GIVES HOSPITAL TO COMMUNITY

PROPERTY CONSIDERATION \$93,000

PERSONAL EQUITY \$68,000

MAKES AFFIDAVIT

"Although the public has become accustomed to sensational moves in Dr. Kenney's long and hard fight for a hospital for his people in Northern New Jersey, they were not prepared for the climax which was reached Christmas Eve. With carefully laid plans which he kept secret, he called a meeting of the two opposing hospital committees at the hospital and with the following address which will become memorable, offered his hospital to his people as a Christmas gift.

"In the spirit of this Christmas season and the Christ-like peace and harmony which should pervade the world at this time, Mrs. Kenney, our children, and I consider it one of the highest privileges of our life to offer to our group of people of the North Jersey area this property as a Christmas gift. By this means we hope to make a lasting contribution to our racial uplift, to our city, to our country, and to our God.

"With this offer to the entire North Jersey Community, we hold out the olive branch with an invitation to all factions, groups and individuals to unite under it and together let us in the interest of the health and betterment of our people, give to this section a hospital equal to their needs and second to none.

"I hold in my hand the Bible once used by the great and lamented Booker T. Washington, and autographed by him. Many a time in my professional ministrations to him have I found him with this Bible in his hands. From it he got inspiration and strength and courage to do the great work which he left behind him. From Booker T. Washington's Bible I now read and commend to you the immortal words of the Apostle Paul to the Philippians (Chapter III, Verses 13 and 14) 'Brethren, I count not myself to have apprehended; but this one thing I do, forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those things which are before, I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus.'

"Particularly do I emphasize to you, **'Forgetting those things which are behind.'**

"And now may the Spirit of Peace which has directed me in reaching this conclusion, and has guided me and mine through sacrifices, privations and hardships unknown to most of you, guide you in reaching your conclusion as to your acceptance or rejection of this offer, whichever to you seems best.

"Leading up to this climax, Dr. Kenney called attention to the fight which for ten years he had waged for a hospital for his people in this area, and deplored the fact that by reason of factionalism and strife his ideal has been made impossible as conditions now stand. He pointed out that the community represented by a mass meeting composed of three hundred of its leading citizens, had formally accepted his hospital last August for the sum of \$77,600, that on November 14th, after holding up the proposition for over three months, the original Ways and Means Committee, repudiating its former recommendation which the people had voted to accept, had offered him \$40,000 and that subsequently the new committee of twenty-five had offered him \$70,000; but that he now declined all offers, and in the interest of harmony and solidarity in the community, offered to **donate** the hospital instead of selling it.

The large group of citizens assembled, taken by surprise, were overcome by this stunning act of benevolence, and Dr. and Mrs. Kenney were the recipients of evident heartfelt appreciation on the part of those present.

Accompanying this gift, in order to forestall and combat criticisms which he knew would come, to the effect that he was dumping an insolvent load on the community, Dr. Kenney presented and published a voluntary affidavit declaring the institution's solvency. The affidavit declared that he had never defaulted a note, had never failed to pay the monthly Building and Loan installments, which for six and one-half years had been \$380.00 per month, then reduced to \$270.00, that there was no past due note or obligation against the institution and that it had unquestioned credit rating.

CHAPTER VI.

NEW GROUP ACCEPTS HOSPITAL

On December 28, 1934, at the Hopewell Baptist Church the offer was accepted by the Booker T. Washington Community Hospital Association, and on January 1, 1935, the Trustees of this organization formally accepted the hospital and its properties. It was at once incorporated as a non-profit-sharing institution and the name changed from Kenney Memorial Hospital to The Community Hospital.

Thus on January 1, 1935 the Kenney Memorial Hospital, after seven and one third years of honorable service as a private institution became a community hospital and started its service as such.

On February 21, 1935 the Deed to the property was registered in the Hall of Records, Newark, and there it may be seen by all who are sufficiently interested.

The first officers, trustees and Board of Directors were as follows:

President: Rev. H. T. Borders; **Vice President:** Rev. J. C. Nelson; **Secretary:** Mrs. C. W. Alexander; **Assistant Secretary:** Mrs. H. Polk; **Treasurer:** Rev. A. O. Bell.

Trustees: Rev. W. W. Fleming, Rev. A. O. Bell, Mr. D. D. Woody, Mr. T. Russ, Mrs. J. A. Kenney, Rev. C. T. Wilcher, Mrs. Lucy J. Marlowe, Mrs. W. H. Sutherland, Dr. John A. Kenney.

Board of Directors: Rev. Thomas T. Tucker, Rev. H. T. Borders, Rev. J. C. Nelson, Mr. J. Mercer Burrell, Mrs. M. A. R. Camphor, Rev. H. M. Hutchings, Rev. G. Plaskett, Mrs. A. J. Cobb, Mrs. Marie Walker, Mr. E. E. Terry, Dr. J. E. Lee, Rev. Robert B. Ponder.

CHAPTER VII.

A MAMMOTH DISAPPOINTMENT

Certainly Dr. Kenney had a right to expect that as a community enterprise the hospital would be joyfully accepted. If he did think so, he was early to be disillusioned because the year 1935, the first year of the Community Hospital, was the most difficult year in the entire life of the institution to the present date, and may it never have another such. Even though relieved of

paying taxes, which as a private institution had been \$876.00 per year, plus about \$1,700.00 for street and sewer assessments, it was necessary for him to advance large sums of money and execute heavy personal notes to meet obligations, and in addition to this it was necessary for him and his family to carry the domestic work of the hospital. This year, 1935, certainly tried and proved the mettle of the little group of faithfuls. Of these too much cannot be said in praise. Without them, even though we had reached such a high rung in the ladder, the whole enterprise would have toppled.

Quoting Dr. Kenney: "I may be forgiven for the statement that I have been usually correct in a high percentage of my deductions. I do not often jump to hasty conclusions in weighty matters. But having thought a project through,—having slept on it, as is my wont, I have seldom been deluded. However, in this colossal instance, I was certainly disappointed. In extending the olive branch along with the institution, I did think that even though there had been differences and disagreements, nobody's character having been assailed and nobody's hide having been punctured, that such an act of charity, sacrifice and sincerity would be accepted in the spirit extended and would serve to heal the superficial abrasions of the conflict. Particularly had I good reason to think so as it had been proclaimed by some others that the entire obstacle was the price. Having wiped out price, I thought the way was paved for cooperation. But, alas! The one big disappointment of my career!! I have long since reached the conclusion that this is a life long struggle; therefore I have dedicated the best that is within me to this work, limited to my dying day. It is this that gives me strength and vigor to carry on from one project in its upward climb to another. It is this that prevents my seeing and acknowledging any reasonable obstacle necessary to its advancement as insurmountable."

CHAPTER VIII.

DARKNESS FADES AND THE LIGHT APPEARS

In spite of, and because of, all the foregoing, the hospital is making rapid progress year by year, as evidenced in many ways. We list below what we are pleased to speak of as Hospital Red Letter Days:

- Sept. 1, 1927—Opening of the Kenney Memorial Hospital.
- Dec. 24, 1934—Hospital offered to the public as a donation for Christmas.
- Dec. 28, 1934—Accepted by the Booker T. Washington Community Hospital Association.
- Jan. 1, 1935—Dedication of the Community Hospital. Key turned over to Board of Trustees.
- Jan. 4, 1935—Registered as a non profit-sharing community hospital with the Department of Institutions and Agencies.
- Jan. 4, 1935—Articles of Incorporation filed with Secretary of State in Trenton.
- Jan. 8, 1935—Articles of Incorporation filed in City of Newark.
- Feb. 21, 1935—Deed to hospital properties filed in Hall of Records, Newark.

- Feb. 1, 1936—Registered by the American Medical Association.
- Feb. 2, 1936—Recognition by State for the treatment of State patients.
- May 1, 1936—Opening of new clinic.
- June 1, 1936—Recognition by municipalities for the treatment of municipal indigents.
- Aug. 1, 1936—Acceptance to the Essex County Hospital Council.
- Oct. 16, 1936—Recognition by City for treatment of city patients.
- Mar. 25, 1937—Accepted by the Middle Atlantic Conference of Congregational and Christian Churches as one of their projects.
- July 24, 1937—Acceptance as active institutional member of the American Hospital Association.
- Oct. 7, 1937—Weekly staff conferences begun.
- Feb. 10, 1938—Acceptance into Welfare Federation of Newark.
- Feb. 15, 1938—Opening of new laboratory.
- Oct. 17, 1938—Accepted by Department of Institutions and Agencies, Trenton, N. J., for Hospital Service Plan of N. J.
- Jan. 11, 1938—First bequest to the Community Hospital by the late Miss Elizabeth Crowley, a Negro woman.

CHAPTER IX.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO OUR SUPPORTERS

Another evidence of progress is that our list of friends is lengthening. High among the outstanding events listed above is recognition and adoption by the Middle Atlantic Conference of Congregational and Christian Churches. This is a most fortunate circumstance. Aside from a one-hundred-dollar donation from the Executive Council of this Conference in each of the years, 1937, 1938 and 1939, seventeen churches of this particular conference have shown their interest by supplies and cash contributions and several of them have made repeated donations from time to time. Seven times in the past month, contributions have come from various church units of this organization.

While this is the largest group of churches to support the Community Hospital, there are many other individual churches, as our published list shows, who have been generous with their services and gifts. Among these, we are glad to mention in our immediate locality, the Old First and the Second Presbyterian Churches of Newark. At one time there came from the Sunday School of the Second Presbyterian Church nine hundred cakes of ivory soap.

CHAPTER X.

OUR TRUSTEES.

Some of our Trustees have been with us from the beginning and have stood under the load, whether it was light or heavy. Among these Rev. Thomas T. Tucker takes first rank as a staunch supporter. He served faithfully as chairman of the Board for two years and then was elected our first Honorary Member. Mrs. Anna J. Cobb's interest dates back to the opening of the private hospital in 1927. She has been Treasurer of the Women's Auxiliary throughout this period, as well as member of the Board of Trustees. Rev. J. C.

Nelson was the first Vice president and is now in his third year as President. He is the Rock of Gibraltar of the organization. Mr. Everett E. Terry, the secretary, is a charter member, whose fidelity has never wavered. Rev. H. T. Borders, the first president of the Booker T. Washington Community Hospital Association, rendered yeoman service in those early days. He was followed by Mr. D. D. Woody, who served for one year during this trying period.

Our constitution provides for seven white members. Among them is Mrs. Maxwell Barus of Montclair, whose interests began with the private institution. Our debt to her is great. Aside from her own personal service, and contributions by herself and Mr. Barus, it is through her interest that our work was brought to the attention of the Middle Atlantic Conference of Congregational and Christian Churches.

This event is of sufficient merit to receive especial comment. Always on the alert for the interest of the Community Hospital, she called together a group of ladies for an afternoon tea on June 4, 1936, and invited Dr. Kenney to tell them the story of the hospital.

One of the guests was Mrs. Alma M. Reynolds, of Upper Montclair, active in the interest of the Middle Atlantic Conference of Congregational and Christian Churches. She was sufficiently impressed with the hospital story to bring the matter to the attention of Mrs. D. E. Brown, Superintendent of the Conference, who also became interested; and thus through these three ladies the support of this powerful organization was secured for the Community Hospital.

Again and again Mr. and Mrs. Barus have been consulted when the clouds were heavy and always have they counseled wisely and helpfully. (Mr. Barus is a lawyer.) It is through Mrs. Barus' good influence that Mrs. Chellis A. Austin of Upper Montclair has recently become a member of our Board of Trustees. Mrs. Austin has already given evidence of her interest and strength to our organization. Mr. Frank I. Liveright, who first took notice of our work in 1931, is active on the Board of Trustees and shows that he has lost none of his enthusiasm for the hospital. He was recently elected Chairman of our Finance Committee. The other white members of our Board are Mr. G. Gilbert Brown, formerly Chairman of the Trustee Board and Finance Committee of the Welfare Federation of Newark; Mr. Owen A. Malady, Newark Overseer of the Poor; Rev. Dr. W. L. Tucker, Assistant Pastor of Old First Church of Newark. All of these have been elected within the last year. With such support, is there any reason why the hospital should not go forward?

CHAPTER XI.

THE WHITE PRESS TAKES NOTICE

Among the outstanding evidences of friendship and recognition is the following article which appeared in the December 25, 1938 number of the Newark Sunday Call:

"NEWARK'S ALL-NEGRO HOSPITAL PART OF FOUNDER'S LIFE DREAM"

Dr. John Kenney Sr's Goal Adequate Medical Care for Race in Nation

"One of Newark's leading medical men expounds on a technical topic in a tiny room at Newark Community Hospital, only all Negro hospital in the state, and a score of intent Negro doctors lean forward, weighing his every word.

"It's a realized part of a life dream of Dr. John A. Kenney, Sr., small, energetic medical director and founder of the hospital, but only a part. His goal is adequate medical care for the nation's Negro population, particularly for Newark's 45,000 Negroes and New Jersey's 225,000.

"Though he will talk indefinitely on the hospital and what it can mean to the community, Dr. Kenney is close-mouthed on his own career—an inspiring document that his friends in the profession were able to disclose.

Hopes for Expansion.

"Today, Christmas, is the fourth anniversary of the Community Hospital and the peak of its growth. But for Dr. Kenney—a veteran of the fight for Negro health service, personal doctor for the late Booker T. Washington—the growth has only started. Community Hospital, housed in a small, stone front fireproof building at 132 West Kinney Street, now has thirty beds, all occupied. In Dr. Kenney's mind's eye, and on a page of the hospital's bulletin, is a line drawing of what he would like to see the hospital become—a large, airy building with 100 beds and modern improvements.

"On the consulting staff are a score of the finest white medical practitioners and consultants in Essex County. In the last few months they have boosted Community's stock by giving post-graduate talks on their specialties to the hospital's staff of 40 doctors, half of whom are active.

"Back of Community's modest 3-story front is a tale of 11 years of sacrifice, struggle for recognition and advancement—and most of it is Dr. Kenney's.

"He came in 1924 from the South—Tuskegee, Ala.—with a reputation well established for his work at the hospital in the college town and as editor of the Journal of the National Medical Association, a post he still holds after 30 years.

Noteworthy Record.

"Through his own personal contributions of thousands of dollars, and with a few thousands borrowed, he founded a private hospital on West Kinney Street, on the fringe of Newark's medically-impoorished Third Ward. In the seven and one half years of its private existence, the hospital served 4,543 bed patients, 594 free clinic patients and conducted 1,109 operations with only 19 deaths. It was used by 76 physicians, both white and colored; gave 51,988 physio-therapy treatments and co-operated with laboratories in thousands of other treatments and tests.

"Radium treatment for cancer cases was started, under Dr. Kenney's personal supervision, and some remarkable cures were reported. One woman, believed dying 10 years ago, now operates her own store in Nutley. Dr. Kenney was accepted on the staff of Beth Israel Hospital.

"From September, 1927, to January, 1935, the hospital through doctors, nurses and assistants' jobs, contributed a total of \$103,501.93 to the aid of Negro employment in the city.

Financial Aid Won.

"Naturally, this record won the attention of thousands of citizens, white and Negro, and financial aid from many. From the prominent and wealthy came—and still come—the big contributions and from others come contributions like these:

"Six cakes of soap from the missionary circle of the First Friendship Baptist Church; an X ray filing cabinet from the Working Workers' Club; children's scrap books from the vacation church school of the Locktown Christian Church of Flemington, a bushel of apples from Mrs. Daisy Wright; flowers for patients from Mrs. J. M. Congleton and family; spirituals sung by the Whispering Four Quartette.

"Small gifts, but gratefully received.

"Last winter the hospital became part of the Community Chest drive and this spurred contributions from other sources. The new hospital is not yet in sight. But the old one is thriving, in its limited sphere.

"One reason why the Community Hospital came into existence was the findings of an inter-racial committee which Dr. Kenney headed a few seasons ago: that in only two hospitals in Essex County are Negro patients accepted in private beds; that only a handful of Negro doctors are on the staffs of Essex hospitals.

Would Aid Negro Medicine.

"And that's another reason, too, why Dr. Kenney wants to see the hospital expanded—to give a greater opportunity for Negro medicine to expand, through interne and nurse training.

"Some of our Negro hospitals throughout the nation are having to hire white internes and staff members because the Negroes can't get medical training, he explains. 'The reason? Increased scholastic requirements and entrance requirements—in the medical schools, and more important, straitened economic conditions.'

"When the West Kinney hospital was founded, the Negroes were relatively though only relatively compared with today—prosperous. Now, though the beds are filled, the need is much greater for both trained doctors and medical aid.

"For example, the death rate at the hospital is rising—not because of slackened attention—but because so many of the pathetic cases brought in are, as Dr. Kenney says, 'moribund—they are dying when they arrive.'

"Syphilis, tuberculosis and pneumonia and, in the South, malaria, are taking a terrific toll of the Negro populations.

"It's just because of that, Dr. Kenney feels, that the Negro medical men and social workers can play such a large part in the projected national health program—if given a chance.

Opportunity Cited.

"They are close to the patients and know their problems. They can turn up more cases, because they know histories and they can win the confidence of cases with which they deal.

"In the South, Dr. Kenney says, the Negroes don't get that chance to care for their own. There, doctors must be members of county medical societies to do relief medical work through government agencies—and they aren't accepted to membership.

"In Newark, no such discrimination exists. For just this reason, in 1935, when the ERA setup was in force, Negro physicians were able to do excellent work. Under this setup every doctor, Negro and white, registered with relief agencies, and patients were able to pick their own doctors or have one recommended for them through the agencies. Fees were also collected through this channel.

"It was this system, or something approaching it, that a county medical delegation, recommended last autumn before the house of delegates of the American Medical Association in Atlantic City.

'On the trustee's board of the Community Hospital are community leaders such as Owen A. Malady, Newark Overseer of the Poor, and Mrs. Maxwell Barus, Montclair clubwoman. Leading Negro clergymen, laymen and doctors are officers of the hospital, including Dr. Kenney's son, a Montclair resident.'

Also there is the following report in the Newark Evening News of our Fourth Annual Meeting, January 31, 1939. An outstanding event of this meeting was the Annual Address by Rev. Dr. Lester H. Clee, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Newark and Ex-State Senator.

ASKS CO-OPERATION TO AID HOSPITAL

Clee Urges Negroes As Well As Whites, Help Community Institution

"A plea for racial co-operation in operation of Community Hospital, 132 West Kinney Street, was made by Rev. Dr. Lester H. Clee, guest speaker, at the annual meeting of the Board of Directors last night. The session was held at Mt. Calvary Baptist Church, 179 Court Street.

"Urging that Negroes as well as whites work for success of the institution, founded in memory of Booker T. Washington, Dr. Clee said:

'We can never be any greater, we can never do any more as an organization, than the individual members of it can or will accomplish. This applies to the colored race as well as to the white race. Much good has been done by this hospital and much of its good service to the community is due to the work of Dr. John A. Kenney, the medical director.'

Reports Surplus

"Dr. Kenney reported the hospital surplus of \$484.57, receipts being \$28,834.30 and the expenditures \$28,349.73. There were 465 patients during the year, 8,537 days of service were given and 378 indigent patients were given 6,889 days of service.

'It was the indigent patients, who in the days when they had jobs helped finance this hospital,' Dr. Kenney said. 'If Newark and other communities would repay us for the care we have given their indigent patients we would have a surplus of \$5,513.18. As it is, with our limited finances, we have made improvements during the year costing \$5,464.49.'

"Mrs. Maxwell Barus of Montclair, a trustee, urged Negroes of the community to demonstrate what they can do to help themselves. Dr. L. G. Brown, president of the professional staff, decried the tendency of some of the Negro race to own automobiles and buy fine clothes instead of giving serious attention to support of the hospital.

President Renamed

"Rev. James C. Nelson, pastor of Clinton Memorial Church, was re-elected president of the board of trustees. Other officers re-elected were:

"Vice-president, Mr. George M. Fennell; secretary, Everett E. Terry; assistant secretary, John A. Kenney, Jr.; treasurer, Rev. A. L. Davis; honorary trustee, Rev. Thomas T. Tucker; trustees for three years, Mrs. Barus, Mrs. Edna P. Austin, Mrs. B. M. Cobb, Mrs. Frieda A. Kenney, Rev. H. M. Hutchings, B. M. Nesbitt; and Rev. N. R. Olphin for one year; Logan W. McWilson; permanent advisory board, Frank I. Liveright, G. Gilbert Brown, J. G. Shipman, Owen A. Malady and Rev. Dr. William L. Tucker."

CHAPTER XII. OUR FIRST LEGACY

One of the events of great interest at this meeting was the announcement of the first bequest to the Community Hospital, and of particular significance is

the fact that this was made by a Negro working woman, Miss Elizabeth Crowley, of Elizabeth, who some two years ago made her will and in it made the Community Hospital a beneficiary.

This act on the part of Miss Crowley calls for special commendation. Such bequests, even though small, show that we are appreciative of our own and show an innate desire to help build up and substantiate our own institutions.

CHAPTER XIII MOTHER SHACKELFORD

A very unique character supporting the Community Hospital is Mrs. Laura Shackelford, aged 78, president of the Burial Aid Society of Benevolence.

Mother Shackelford, as she is affectionately called, is one of the hospital's most earnest supporters. With frequency she brings in little donations of simple things for the hospital. She is a forceful speaker and has electrified several audiences with her ardent appeals for the hospital. She wants to see the new hospital in her day and not only does she want to see it but she is willing to work to that end.

At our recent Annual Meeting, in addition to making one of her eloquent appeals for the hospital, she gave substantial evidence of her interest by bringing from her organization fifty (\$50.00) dollars to help purchase a portable X-ray machine.

CHAPTER XIV. OUR BIG NEED—A LARGER HOSPITAL

We have practically reached our maximum with the facilities at our disposal. The need of additional facilities is very evident. We need a maternity ward, a private ward, semi-private and private rooms, an elevator, a larger kitchen, laundry, morgue, and in fact, a hospital adequate to the needs of the community. Practically every bed is in demand nearly all the time, and we have to turn away many patients for lack of accommodation.

CHAPTER XV. MEMBERSHIPS.

There is one simple method by which large numbers of our citizens can help in establishing this work on a firm basis and insuring its permanency.

The Community Hospital, as indicated by the plan of organization reproduced in this pamphlet, is owned and controlled by a voluntary community organization, incorporated under the laws of New Jersey for charitable purposes only. This gives us an authoritative appeal to the public for support.

Our organization should be numerically enlarged. We need increased memberships to give greater interest as well as financial support to the institution. There are four classes of memberships as follows:

Regular	\$ 1.00
Sustaining	5.00
Contributing	10.00
Life	100.00

We request the public in general to enroll with us with the membership of their selection as indicated above.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

LOCATION: 132-134 West Kinney Street, Newark, New Jersey.

FOUNDED: In 1927 as a private hospital by Dr. John A. Kenney.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES: 3 story, fireproof, brick building with accommodations for 34 patients. Also a 2-1/2 story, frame building with 16 rooms, used as Administration Building.

VALUATION: Real Estate	\$69,000.00
Equipment	24,000.00
Total Investment	93,000.00

DONATED: To the Board of Trustees, representing the Booker T. Washington Community Hospital Association on January 1, 1935.

INCORPORATED: January 4, 1935 as a community hospital.

DEEDED: To the above organization on February 21, 1935.

STATISTICS: During a period of 7-1/4 years as a private hospital, it served 4,543 bed patients, 594 free clinic patients, had 1109 operations with only 19 deaths. Was used by 76 physicians of both the white and colored races. 51,968 physio-therapy treatments were given, 1349 urinalyses done, 1145 fluoroscopic examinations, 947 X-ray pictures made, 38 radium treatments given, 87 blood counts, 425 specimens for Wassermann, biopsies, blood counts and smears were sent to other laboratories.

Employment given from 1927-1934 to four graduate resident physicians, 9 secretary-stenographers, 47 graduate nurses and 78 non-professional helpers.

\$3,596.31 paid directly or indirectly through hospital patients to local physicians who from time to time served in the hospital.

Total amount of cash paid to professional and non-professional help was \$57,588.81. In addition to this, maintenance was furnished in the amount of \$20,875, making the total cash and maintenance to the help, \$78,463.81.

From January 1, 1935 to December 31, 1936, 1408 patients were admitted with a total of 25,715 patient days. There were 71 births, 70 maternity cases and 497 operations.

During this same period, employment was given to 235 professional and non-professional helpers, for which \$25,646.47 in cash was paid, to which must be added \$15,600 for maintenance of these workers, making a total in cash and maintenance of \$41,246.47 during this period.

This amount added to the \$78,463.81 for the period from September 1927 to January 1, 1935 gives a grand total of \$119,710.28 which is the Community Hospital's contribution to the employment situation for our race in this city.

OPERATING: As a non-profit-sharing charitable community hospital, the only hospital for the colored people in the State of New Jersey.

FREE CLINICS: Out-patient's free clinics are conducted daily, except Sundays and holidays.

PROFESSIONAL SERVICE: A Professional Staff of 63 Negro physicians; a Consulting Staff of 24 white physicians and 5 out-of-town Negro physicians.

APPEAL: TO THE PUBLIC, REGARDLESS OF RACE, TO AID THIS WORTHY CAUSE, AS WE SERVE ANY WHO APPLY.

TABLE OF PROGRESS

Year	Patients	Patients Days	Income	Expendi- tures	Deficit	Surplus
1935	201	2142	\$ 8,055.31	\$10,368.04	\$ 2,312.73	
1936	315	5297	13,060.42	14,470.42	1,410.02	
1937	426	9279	20,279.37	20,744.72	465.35	
1938	465	8537	28,834.30	28,349.73		\$484.57
TOTALS	1407	25,255	\$70,229.40	\$73,932.91	\$ 4,188.10	

IVOR H. JONES

Auditor

The above table gives in graphic form the progress of the Community Hospital from year to year.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We tender our most sincere thanks to the following artists and craftsmen who contributed technical advice, material and labor, and who made this booklet possible.

MR. WILLIAM E. COLLINS

Linotyper for Publishers and the Trade

Phone: BARclay 7-9655

23 Ferry Street, New York City

MR. EDMUND POPE

Advertising Art Service

Phone: BEekman 3-6275

150 Nassau Street, New York City

MR. EDWARD T. BOWSER

Architectural Drawings

Phone: ORange 4-9219

33 Oak Avenue, East Orange, New Jersey

MR. DEWEY ACKIS

Commercial Photographer

152 West Kinney Street

Newark, New Jersey

THE COMMERCIAL CUT CO.

and

MR. N. A. FERSTER

Phone: CORTlandt 7-4332

20 Vesey Street, New York City

MAS-CON PRINTING CO., INC.

and

MR. ROBERT MacNIFF

Phone: BEekman 3-1861-1862-1863

165 William Street, New York City

also

MR. C. A. TICE

35 Rowe Street

Bloomfield, New Jersey

Whose interest and assistance brought our efforts to the attention of the above contributors.

COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD